

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 2s. 4½d.
On Demand 2s. 4.9-16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 12 2 p.m. 56
Humidity 77 69

January 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 8 74

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.29.

7552 日十初十

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1917.

三拜禮 日三月一英港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE ALLIES' PEACE REPLY.

Generally Praised in America.

January 2, 1.35 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, impartial newspapers generally praise the Entente's reply to the German Peace Note as being straightforward and lucid.

The *New York Herald* is of opinion that its positiveness, on reflection, will prove to be a step towards peace by revealing the truth to the German people, and thus marking the beginning of the end of Prussianism.

The *Tribune* says the answer definitely ends attempted intervention on the part of the United States.

The *Times* thinks that the door is left open for peace, and anticipates a fresh German bid for it shortly, in view of threatened exhaustion.

The *Washington Post* says the reply seals the doom of Germany, but before yielding she will fight desperately in new directions. Neutrals are almost certain to be involved in the struggle.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Danish Steamer Torpedoed.

January 1, 2.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Fretot says the Danish steamer *Danmark* has been torpedoed.

More Steamers Sunk.

January 2, 1.35 p.m.

The following steamers have been sunk:—*Apuley Hall* (British), *Turker* (Russian), *Edda Eva Flora* (Norwegian), *Demetrios Inglesias* (Greek), and two sailing vessels.

A NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN.

January 1, 2.20 p.m.

An official announcement states that no further applications for Six Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds, or War Expenditure Certificates, will be accepted. The announcement indicates that the issue of a New War Loan is imminent.

MALAY STATES WAR CONTRIBUTION.

One Million Sterling Yearly.

January 1, 2.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Singapore reports that in the Federal Council the Sultan of Selangor and Perak moved and seconded, respectively, an annual war contribution of half a million sterling, which, with the proposed contribution from the Straits Settlements, makes a million from the Malay States.

The meeting was presided over by the Governor, who reported that the contribution from the Straits Settlements on "Our Day" was £50,000, and that many Asiatics generously contributed.

NEWS FROM THE ITALIAN FRONT.

December 1, 2.30 p.m.

An Italian official announcement states:—Replying to the enemy's artillery, we heavily shelled trenches and lines of communications on the whole front.

We exploded an artillery ammunition store near Castagnavizza. The enemy persistently shelled Gorizia, causing material damage only.

"KING OF HEDJAZ."

January 2, 5.20 p.m.

The Grand Sherief of Mecca has been notified that his assumption of the title of King of Hedjaz is definitely recognised by Britain, France and Italy.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Hand-Grenade Attacks.

January 2, 6.10 p.m.

A German wireless official message says:—We repulsed English hand-grenade attacks at Ypres, and raided trenches in Argonne and on the Meuse.

The Enemy Punished.

January 3, 12.15 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A hostile patrol reached our trenches east of Vermelles, but was driven back, losing half its number.

We ejected a portion of a strong patrol entering trenches to the north of Ypres, their losses being heavy.

Lively Artillery Duel.

January 3, 12.35 a.m.

A French communique says:—There has been a somewhat lively artillery duel between Hardamont and Bzou Vaux. There was intermittent artillery firing elsewhere.

NO SALARY WANTED.

January 2, 10.45 p.m.

It is officially announced that Baron Cowdray stipulates that he shall be paid no salary in accepting the Chairmanship of the Air Board.

APPALLING ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

January 1, 2.20 p.m.

Trustworthy Turkish ex-officials have given to the *Times* an appalling account of what they witnessed in the Armenian massacres. They saw numerous bodies of men, women and children at Mush, all horribly mutilated, the women being mostly naked.

Five hundred women, girls and children were herded in a camp at Birlis awaiting the arrival of bands of Kurds and criminals, who were ordered to "deal with them in your own way."

The informants saw 15,000 bodies piled up in ravines, one being filled with corpses of children. They say Armenians committed suicide in order to escape a nameless fate. Government officials selected the best-looking women, who they outraged and murdered.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

Rumanian Self-sacrifice.

January 2, 1.50 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Jassy, speaking in the Chamber, M. Jonescu, concluding a stirring speech, said:—"Confident of victory, we accept all pains and all sufferings, since it will be given us to write the epic of Rumania."

Fierce Fighting Continues.

January 2, 6.10 p.m.

A Russian wireless official message says:—Enemy groups, advancing after fierce rifle and machine gun fire south-west of Brody, were driven back.

The enemy offensive on the Moldavian frontier has been dispersed.

All enemy attacks north and south of Oltz valley were repulsed.

A Rumanian counter-attack regained positions on the River K-zina, despite continuous and fierce attacks.

Our Dobrudja detachments withdrew to new positions.

The Enemy Advance.

January 2, 6.10 p.m.

A wireless German official message says:—We stormed several hill positions in the Oltz Valley, and General von Mackensen forced the Russians to further retreat, and is sharply pursuing and defeating the rearguard.

The Austro-Germans are approaching the Focany and Fundent bridgehead positions and have taken 1,300 prisoners.

The Bulgars-Germans have captured stubbornly-defended Russian positions to the east of Braila, and have driven back the enemy towards Macin.

An Austrian Announcement.

January 2, 10.45 p.m.

An Austrian official announcement, received by wireless, states:—The Austro-Germans are before the defensive lines at Braila and Focany.

The Archduke Joseph's Army has progressed in the Poulscsi and Savja regions.

We stormed several positions to the south-east of Harji.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

THE GREAT GOD JOSS.

War and Superstition.

Worship of the great god Pan is dead and never likely to revive, but worship of the great god Joss is certainly alive and flourishing, says the *Globe*. Before the war war charms and lucky trinkets were at a discount. Travellers abroad frequently brought them home. If they failed to attract the luck supposed to be their portion they were, at any rate, pleasant mementoes of sunny climes.

Mascots also had a certain vogue. To affix a goliwog to the bonnet of your new Limousine did not invariably prevent you from straining a lamp-post on your trial run. Nor did it absolve you from the necessity of taking out an insurance policy. However, everybody else was doing it so you bowed to custom and purchased a goliwog. But that was in the days before the great god Joss had come stumbling like a drunken giant into the lives of peaceful citizens.

For Joss is a very clumsy and unthinking god. Nobody knows exactly whence he hails. He is met with on the high seas and in all outlandish and unconverted places of the earth. The children of Africa construct unflattering effigies of him in mud and the temples of China are rendered gaudy by thank offerings from his attentive devotees. He distributes favours without a thought of people's likes or dislikes, merits, or demerits. To one he gives fortune and to another poverty; to one he gives wounds and death and over another he flings an invisible mantle of safety by land and sea.

All charms and mystic trinkets belong to the reverence of Joss. A talisman against the evil eye, a black pearl that will insure fortune or at least safety, a coal that

will minimise the risks of drowning—all these are beloved of Joss and in high favour with his votaries. To-day his votaries are greatly on the increase. War and the risks of battle bring to the fore old superstitions that have long slumbered. Hair-breadth escapes from hot and shell tend to awake an interest, if not a belief, in unseen powers.

Religion has, in a large measure, benefited by this revival of her old handmaiden Superstition. In a wayside Calvary in the war zone is left standing amidst the debris of what was once a village, all men's eyes are attracted to it. It is photographed, appears in the daily press and re-appears in the weekly rechauffe. The undeniable fact that for one such shrine that is left unbroken dozens have been demolished, is readily forgotten. The old desire for a sign and a wonder still persists and men would rather feel that a god is helping them than that their own efforts have been crowned with success.

In France our men come in contact with a peasantry who have never entirely broken with the superstitions of the medieval world. Wayside shrines, rosaries blessed by M. le Curé and holy relics are met with in every sheltered village. They feel, too, that the spiritual atmosphere is somehow different. There is less gaiety, but more faith; less religious organisation, but more of the fruits of kindness. When they return to England the more thoughtful among them find our Protestant enlightenment a little cold. Also, in some way difficult to define, it does not quite suit the changed conditions. The more comfortable ages out of which it grew, and in which it thrived, cared very little for the Unseen. Victorians were ever ready to persuade themselves that man was a

reasonable being. It is so easy to persuade yourself that you are a reasonable being when you are feeling well-fed and comfortable!

We know less now, but we also know more. And we know that man is very far from having attained reasonableness. Tommy knows that as well as anyone. Has he not witnessed strange things away in that unimaginable world called "The Front"? Things that one does not refer to in broad daylight, but which nevertheless obscure themselves and haunt the mind when shadows fall. Orthodox religion does not attract him. It is too comfortable, too respectable, too self-satisfied, but he feels acutely the nearness of the Unknown and the strange, unaccountable chances of war.

And what of the Angels of Mons?

Who shall say? Whether they were seen or imagined, fabled or designed, one thing is certain—they cannot be got rid of. When the great war has faded amongst "old, unhappy, far-off things and battles long ago," the Angels of Mons will be remembered. They strayed for an instant into that queer half-light which possesses men's minds in hours of crisis, and were written down for all time in the pages of history. Whatever be the hard facts about these strange visitants, they were not without a deep significance.

They were heralds of the birth of a more spiritual age out of the cold mists of old materialism. Henceforward the attitude of smug certainty—save in the little realm of matters of fact—will be suspect. Man has again strunk into that tiny atom out of which his vanity had persuaded him that he had grown. He is beginning to learn once again that he is a child playing with toys. The insoluble problems of existence

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR.

Royal Commission's Plan and Appeal for Economy.

In a memorandum on the distribution of sugar from July to December this year the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply says:—

All wholesale dealers, whether they buy direct from the refiners (and) or the Royal Commission or otherwise, are instructed to distribute to their clients on the same principle. They are to let each client of the year 1915 have his proper proportion of the sugar they have at their disposal. Retailers are also expected to distribute their supplies to their customers as fairly as possible.

The Commission cannot say definitely what proportion of 1915 supplies will be available. It may approximate to 75 per cent; it may be less. All that can be said is that every endeavour is being made to distribute whatever quantity there may be in the most equitable manner possible. All connected with the sugar trade, and also the public at large, are asked to assist by exercising the greatest possible care in handling the article and economy in its use. They are further asked to be content with whatever type of sugar is available, as it will not always be possible to let them have the particular kind they have been accustomed to sell or to consume.

which a few years ago he thought himself capable of tackling must be cast aside. These things are not for children. He can build ships and guns and aeroplanes; but to write books on the ultimate Destiny of Man is rather wasteful time. He would be better employed building himself a house or rolling up his sleeves to peel potatoes. There is more health in these more unambitious and more humble tasks.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

Sir Charles Hobhouse.

London, Received, January 3.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Perry Hobhouse, J.P. [Deceased, who was the third son of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, was a member of the Bengal Civil Service from 1844-71; member of the Bengal Council and Imperial Legislative Council, East Indies; Judge of High Court, Calcutta. He was also a large property owner.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

Prospects for This Year.

London, Received Jan. 3.

Messrs. Moats and Goldsmid's review of the silver market for last year states that the huge demand exceeded production. Probably the coinage orders for the present year will exceed the available production.

LORD CURZON'S WEDDING.

London, Received Jan. 3.

Lord Curzon married Mrs. Duggan in the Private Chapel at Lambeth Place.

[Mrs. Duggan is the widowed daughter of Mr. Hinde, formerly American Minister to Rio de Janeiro.]

WRECKED OFF CORK.

London, Received Jan. 3.

Eighteen survivors have landed at Queenstown from the wreck of the 3,000 ton steamer *Alondra*, which was wrecked on the coast of Cork. They were rescued from a barren rock. 8 were died from exposure. Twenty-eight are missing.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LUNATIC ASYLUM ON FIRE.

Montreal, Jan. 1.

According to Reuter's Montreal correspondent, 46 women were incinerated in a fire in a lunatic asylum at St. Ferdinand, Magentic County, in the night-time. There was an uncontrollable panic, and many were injured in jumping from the windows. The water was frozen.

The Pope's Padua Protest.

Rome, Nov. 21.—The Pope

has sent an energetic protest to Austria regarding the bombardment of Padua, regarding his former pronouncements against such a brutal system of warfare which has no military purpose and only causes suffering to the innocent and unarmed civil population.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 6.
City Hall—H.K.F.S. Sports Night.

GENERAL NEWS.

Suppression of Rumours in China.

The Civil Governor of Kiangsu has issued a circular order to his subordinates stating that instructions have been received from the Ministry of the Interior requiring the suppression of all rumours about the dissolution of Parliament. As such rumours would do great harm to the nation if not immediately suppressed, all officials should forthwith devote their best attention to this order and see it obeyed without delay.

Germany's Lost Colonies.

Inquiries are being made in Canada as to whether Canadian firms are desirous of exporting goods direct to the Pacific Islands, which were formerly German colonies, but are now occupied by Australia. These Pacific Islands, which were taken from Germany in the first two months of the war by the Australians and Japanese, comprise groups of small islands formerly called Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, Bismarck Archipelago and the Caroline, Polow, Marianne and Marshall Islands. Needless to say, some of them are likely to be known in future by other names. They promise quite a good market for some of Canada's productions.

The Hapsburgs of Hawk's Castle.

The Hapsburgs, or Habsburgs, of whom the Emperor Francis Joseph was the head, derive their name from the castle of Habichtsburg, or Hawk's Castle, in the Swiss canton of Aargau. In the twelfth century the family became one of the most powerful in Swabia. Rudolf III was elected Emperor of Austria in the following century. While thus extending their possessions and acquiring influence, the Hapsburgs lost their original family possessions, which were gradually absorbed by the cantons. Some thirty-five years ago the Austrians proposed to purchase the castle of Hapsburg and give it as a wedding gift to the Crown Prince of Austria, but the people of Aargau refused to hear of the sale.—Globe

Gambling Den in Chapel.

According to treaty, says a Shanghai native paper, foreigners are not allowed even to open firms for the transaction of legitimate business in the interior, hence the gambling establishment in a restaurant on Paoan Road, Chapel, was raided by both the S.M.P. and the Chinese Constabulary about two years ago, acting in co-operation. It now appears that public gambling is again in full swing in about the same locality, and that the majority frequenting the place are foreigners. The stakes are said to be very large and the place to be the grandest of all gambling dens. Every day, after sundown, motor-cars may be seen travelling towards this place incessantly. "Why, the authorities there take no notice of this is a mystery to us."

A Valuable Kitchen Relic.

The Office of Works, Storey's-gate, Westminster, announces that the Trustees under the will of the late Lord Kitchener have recently deposited on loan two valuable examples of the armorer's craft. The first of these is a pair of saddle-steele and the second a Japanese sword blade made by the master, Masamune, about the year 1390. The tang bears in gold the signature of Honami Koyo, a celebrated swordsmith of the early eighteenth century, who bears witness to the authenticity of the blade. The metal is, after over five hundred years, in precisely the same state of perfection as it came from the maker's hands, and like the modern infantry sword recently given to the Armourer by the Japanese Government, is a notable example of the reverential care bestowed in Japan on the sword from the earliest times.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

MOUTRIE'S.
THE IDEAL GIFT:
VICTROLA.

STYLES AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
EASY PAYMENTS CAN BE ARRANGED.

MOUTRIE'S,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.



N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

REPAIRS! REPAIRS!! REPAIRS!!!

CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, REPEATERS,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HIGH-GRADE WATCHES,
CLOCKS & INSTRUMENTS CLEANED & REPAIRED

AN ENGLISH WATCHMAKER.
ALL WORK DONE ON THE PREMISES.

JAMES STEER

PRACTICAL CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER.
(LATE OF CHAS. J. GAUFF & CO.)

NOTE THE ADDRESS: 4, D'Aguilar Street.

LACTOMALTINE

An ideal Flesh-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of THE FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST
DIGESTIBLE
EXCEEDINGLY
PLEASANT
TO TAKE



HIGHLY
NUTRITIOUS
PRESCRIBED
BY THE
MEDICAL
FACULTY.

BELGIANS HELD TO RANSOM.

Germans add Blackmail to Slavery.

Amsterdam, Nov. 20.—According to a frontier telegram to the Telegraaf many Belgian civilians who were forcibly transported to Germany have returned home. Explaining this singular occurrence, the correspondent says that these civilians were released after paying a certain ransom.

Another frontier correspondent of the same journal gives some details of the latest German methods applied to the Belgians. At Olinge not only unemployed but also well-to-do citizens were arrested and concentrated at the

schoolhouse. On the following day the Germans announced that those who could pay a ransom of 1,000 marks would be released. Some of those arrested paid the ransom.

It appears that the result of the offer was not satisfactory to the Germans, and they lowered the sum to 500 marks, but as some were unable to pay this sum, while others refused, the men were transported to the station.

Several hundred have also been transported to Germany from St. Nicolaas and Temsche, according to the newspaper Le Nieuwblad of Maastricht, all men between the ages of 17 and 55 of the village of Jodoigne and 55 neighbouring communes were assembled at Jodoigne last Friday, and from there deported by rail to Germany.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie's. Lane at rear. Apply.—Oak & Co.

TO BE LET.—Houses in Austin Avenue, Kowloon. Apply E. B. R. c/ E. D. Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace. Apply.—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to: SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO LET.—Flats in "Two Mess." No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—Four-roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexander Buildings.

TO BE LET.—Offices at 2, Connaught Road, C.

Offices in King's & York Buildings. Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

Houses in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces. No. 21, Wenzel Chong Road. Houses on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Bath: Bathroom to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Somebody to act as nurse to infant during voyage to London. February or March. Reply Passage c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST, Again, from 3, Macdonnell Road, a smooth-haired FOX-TERRIER DOG, aged four months. Answers to name of "Pup." Marking: White body, black head. Liberal reward given for return. Telephone 2161, Sawyer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One 10½ B.H.P. Hornsby Ackroyd Oil Engine complete with and coupled direct of one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo to 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators. Dynamometer, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexander Buildings. Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

NOTICES.

SENNET FRERES.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, QUEEN'S ROAD.
The Leading French Jewellers and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

JUST RECEIVED AN ENORMOUS STOCK OF ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER WARE.
Great Stock of Xmas Presents Just Arrived.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Green Island Cement Company Limited will be held at the Office of Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., the General Managers of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on Friday the Fifth day of January 1917, at twelve o'clock noon when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the Fifteenth day of December, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$4,000,000 (Four million dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four hundred thousand) shares of \$10 (Ten dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three million dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four hundred thousand) shares of \$7.50 (Seven dollars and fifty cents) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning (on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall appoint) to the holders of the 400,000 (Four hundred thousand) shares that have been issued paid up capital to the extent of \$2.50 (Two dollars and fifty cents) per share and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said shares from \$10 (Ten dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven dollars and fifty cents).

(2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction of the capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

Dated this Nineteenth day of December, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the demand for Electricity has almost reached the limit of the capacity of the present Generating Plant, and as a result no further applications for new connections can be accepted as from 1st January next, until completion of the New Power Station at North Point. It was fully expected that the North Point Station would have been completed and running before now, but owing to the War work in respect of the new plant has been very considerably delayed.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Age 18.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1916.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists, Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic & Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignment of Produce held on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1814)
25 ABINGDON LANE, LONDON E.C.
Cable Address: "Anasir" London.

TSANG FOOK.
PIANOS & GRAMOPHONES, TUNED & REGULATED, CASES REPAIRED, UPRIGHT & GRAND PIANOS, POLISHED, WORK A FINISH GUARANTEED. LOWEST CHARGES & BEST ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

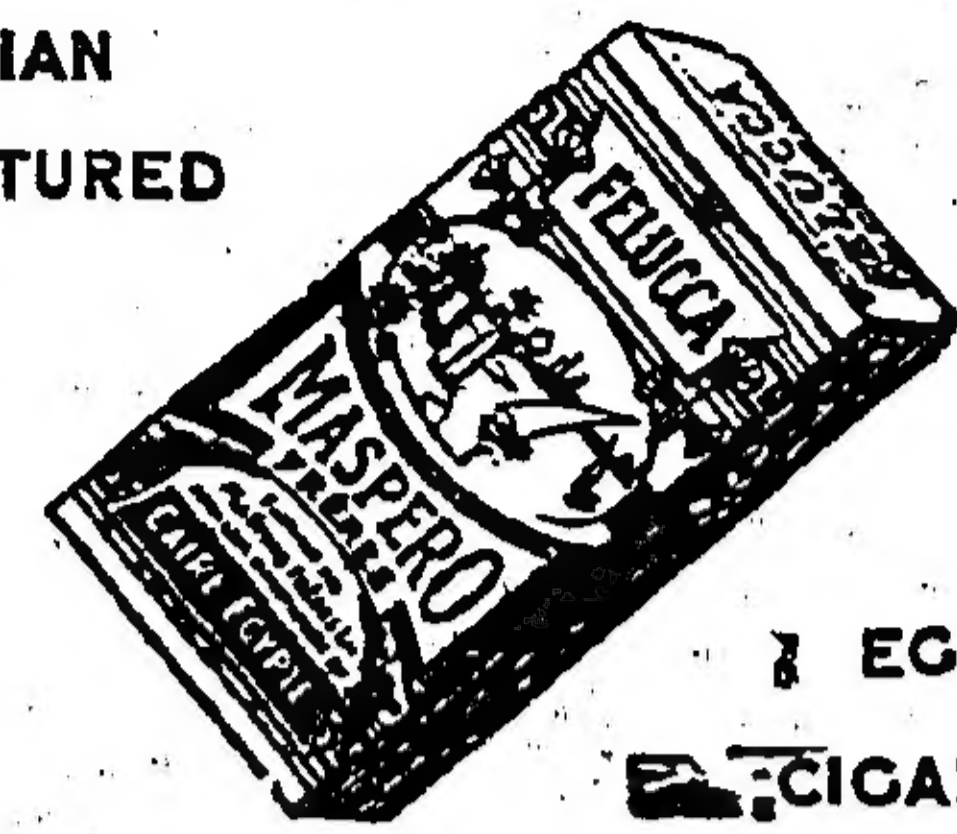
NOTICES.

"FELUCCA"

THE GENUINE

EGYPTIAN

MANUFACTURED



EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTE

MASPERO FRERES

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHINA & GLASS DEPARTMENT.
NEW DESIGNS IN

DINNER SETS.

AFTERNOON TEA SETS.

EARLY MORNING TEA SETS.

COFFEE CUPS & SAUCERS.

FRENCH FIRE PROOF CHINA.



VAFIDIS'

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Feneal)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

• M. C. C. •

CORK TIPPED. ... Per 100. \$1.50
GOLD PLAIN. ... " " \$1.50
PLAIN. ... " " \$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL
PLAIN TIPPED Per 20, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENT:—GRASCO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

The Grasco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock, from all high class Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor Grasse, N. D. Tocco, M. Melachro, Dimitris, Siman, Aris, Maspero Freres, Felucca Specials, Isherwood Brothers, Westminster, etc., etc.

POPULAR PRICES.

BOLINDER
CRUDE OIL ENGINES

FOR

Marine and Stationary Work.

RELIABLE AND BY FAR THE BEST.

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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO'S OLD TOM AND DRY.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1841.

Telephone 616.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATHS.

TURNBULL—J. A. C. Turnbull.—Sub Lt. R. N. V. R. Killed in action Nov. 13, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

GARDNER—L. S. Gardner.—Sub Lt. R. N. Division. Killed in action, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

MARRIAGE.

SIZE—DAVIS.—Nov. 2, at Christ Church, Westminster, Henry J. Size, Rugby to Lizzie Holme Davis, of Pakhtun, Limpfield, widow of H. W. Davis, formerly of Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1917.

THE TRADE MARK QUESTION.

We note with satisfaction that Mr. Gershom Stewart has, in the House of Commons, addressed a number of questions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies concerning the renewal, by registration, of enemy trade marks in Hongkong. At the time the questions were put, a brief reference to the matter was contained in a Reuter's telegram, but, from the Home papers now to hand, we are able to gather more fully the nature of the queries and of the answers thereto. Briefly put, Mr. Stewart asked whether it was a fact that the registration of certain German marks had been renewed by order of the Government, what the object of the procedure was, and whether an assurance would be given that the benefits derived from such registration should not accrue to German subjects. Mr. Bonar Law's reply was that the Governor of Hongkong had been instructed to place enemy-owned trade marks under the control of the Government, and to retain them under such control until the end of the war. Meanwhile, these marks are being kept off the market, as, owing to local conditions, they cannot be sold in Hongkong as in other Colonies.

Short of absolute destruction of the marks, the policy laid down by the Imperial authorities is a good one. If the business men of the Colony had their way, these remembrances of enemy trade influence in our midst would be wiped out, and there would even be no opportunity for firms to imitate them. But that line of action is disfavoured by the authorities, who prefer to hold the marks under control until, when peace is declared, some general policy is decided upon. Renewal by the liquidators certainly does no harm so long as the marks are kept under Government control. But can it be said that that is being assured in every case? While the liquidations were in progress it was easily made possible by the liquidators paying the renewal fees, but quite recently it has been announced that in certain cases—presumably where the liquidations are completed—the marks will be removed from the register unless the fees are paid within a prescribed period. Once removed, Government control entirely ceases, and it would then be open for anyone to apply for fresh registration and, having secured it, to use the marks again.

In his reply, Mr. Bonar Law did not indicate the local reasons why enemy trade marks could not be sold here as in other Colonies. But we presume that one point which he had in mind was the possibility, in such an event, of the purchasers' being, say, a German-subsidised native firm in Canton, which, by securing the mark, would keep it alive for the enemy. That factor is, at any rate, one that needs to be kept well to the fore in considering this question. The main point, however, is that the measure of control exercised by the Government should be complete and absolute, and should apply to all enemy shops. What is required is the passing of such legislation as will protect these marks from imitation during the course of the war, and, be it hoped, will lead to ultimate extinction at its close. Such a policy would, we are sure, commend itself to the business community here, and, seeing that its previous submissions were turned down, it is the least that can be done in the campaign for killing enemy influence and for enlarging the scope for British trade in a British Colony.

Our Clergy.

We have been asked why it is in view of the fact that all the young men of the Colony are expected to join one or other of its auxiliary forces, that local clergy-men are not seen in khaki or police uniform, especially since some of them find the time and the inclination to do censor work, for which presumably they are paid. Frankly, the point has not occurred to us before, and we have not the remotest idea why our clergy are not found doing volunteer work of some kind. Most of them are young and able-bodied men, and we can think of no adequate reason why they should not be required to fall in line with the general young manhood of the Colony. At Home, many dissenting ministers have offered their services as soldiers, have been accepted and have gone to the front, while at least one Anglican chaplain formerly of Hongkong enlisted as a private and has given his life for the Empire. The extent to which the French Fathers have rallied to their country's call is well-known; fully a year ago it was announced that no fewer than 50,000 had taken up arms and were fighting in the Army. With facts like these before us, it is certainly not asking too much to be informed why the local clergy are not doing their part in assuming some of the work considered necessary in the defence of the Colony. There may, of course, be a very sound reason why the facts are as they are. If so, in fairness to those concerned, it should be made public.

The Allies' Reply.

The official reply of the Allied nations to Germany's peace talk has been rather long on the way, but it is more than satisfactory now that it has come. It serves the threefold purpose of showing our enemies that the Entente is not asleep and is not to be fooled or soft-sawdered; of giving the neutrals, with special reference to the United States, a clear idea of what Britain and her friends are fighting for; and of removing from the minds of foolish people at Home any illusions as to the possibility of our "making it up" with Germany. The enemy Note was as deep-dyed as it could possibly be with characteristic German hypocrisy, and only a cold, clear statement of the actual facts by the Entente could expose it as it deserved. Undoubtedly one of the strongest points in the reply appears in the fact that Germany, having broken other promises, could hardly be expected to keep new ones. But it is a poor compliment to American intelligence—or else to America's sincerity—that it should have been necessary for the Allies to dwell upon this fact. Has America or have the other neutral nations, remained accidentally or willfully blind to Germany's treatment of the Hague Convention and her breezy putting aside of a solemn treaty as a "scrap of paper"?

How the Germans Like Air Raids.

We would draw special attention to a paragraph in our General News columns yesterday describing the panic which took place in Munich recently when the French airman, de Beauchamp, bombed that city. The bombing in no way concerned the civilian element, having only relation to strategic points; but, this notwithstanding, "the men revealed a state of abject cowardice, and, in their wild rush to get to places of safety, knocked down and trampled upon women and children." This statement, we would observe, was made by neutral eyewitnesses and is reported in the Swiss papers. As an exhibition of German culture it is not easily beaten; but the matter goes farther than that. Could there be a better proof of our oft-repeated assertion that the best way to stop air raids on England is to arrange a systematic bombing of German cities? If raids are made on every available enemy town the next time the Zeppelins visit the British coast, there is not much doubt but that we shall then see the end of air attacks on our own coast.

DAY BY DAY.

GOD IS AS WILLING THAT YOU SHOULD READ YOUR LESSON IN THE SUNLIGHT AS IN THE STORM.—Phillips Brooks.

The Mails.
American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Closed at 11 a.m. to-day.
American and Canadian Mails.—Close at 9 a.m. to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar demand to-day was 2s. 4.9/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 275th anniversary of the arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First.

Interim Dividend.
Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Kedah Rubber Co. has declared a second interim dividend of 10 per cent.

Prize Distribution.
Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Customs, is to present the prizes to the boys of the Diocesan School and Orphanage on the 17th inst. at noon.

Military Dance.
The R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess are holding their fortnightly dance in the Royal Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks, on Friday, January 5, from 8 p.m. to midnight.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the extension fund of the Hospitals:—Mr. A. H. Hewitt, \$50.

A Frank Thief.
A cook, who was charged before Mr. J. H. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a roll of cloth from a Blue Funnel boat was quite frank in his confession. When arrested he took the Police back to the boat and pointed out the packing case which he had broken open. His Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stock.

Must be Changed.
When a woman was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy this morning, with attempting to export fifty silver dollars, she was told by his Worship that she could take the money out of the Colony if she first changed it into notes or sub-coins. She said she had brought it down from Shanghai and was going to Macao. A nominal fine of \$1 was imposed.

Magisterial Clemency.
A woman employee of the Li Man Hing Kwok Knitting Factory, at Yau-mat, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing 32 unfinished socks from the factory. She admitted the theft, but it was stated that she was a widow with children, and his Worship bound her over to come up for judgment if called upon. It was stated that the case was brought to be a warning to the other 220 people employed there.

An Office Requisite.
We have received from the S. O. Morning Post a copy of their 1917 edition of the Hongkong Desk Directory, Diary and Blotter. Everyone is familiar with this most admirable production, whose chief characteristics are its neatness and all-round utility. The directory, both in regard to firms and residents, has been brought thoroughly up-to-date, while, as usual, there is a deal of handy information contained within its covers. The issue complete sells at \$3, and should be found on every office desk.

Row on a Ship.
Two men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, with wounding another man who is at present in Hospital. Inspector Gordon told his Worship that the men were employed on a boat now in Harbour and a dispute took place between the deck staff and the engine room staff over the distribution of some stones on board. A free fight took place, and all were more or less injured, later going to the Police Station. He (Inspector Gordon) did not think the case was a serious one. A remand was ordered, bail being fixed at \$200 each.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"Wanted.—Elderly lady to have complete care of two children.—Surely here is a chance for us to get rid of one or another of our Hongkong Government officials."

History As She Is Written In Hongkong.—"General Joffre has been appointed Marshal of France. This is the first time the dignity has been revived since France became an Empire." (Local paper.)

Does irony or pathos prevail in those earnest wishes for a Happy New Year, tacked on to the local brokers' Share Reports last Saturday?

Says the Editor of Truth.—"I started the war with two admirable secretaries."—At any rate the murder's out now, and there's no need for Horatio Bottomley to tell us any more about that Hidden Hand. This is frankness personified.

The Ever Ambiguous Reuter.—"The Minister of Munitions has appointed a Committee to consider the best means to secure adequate supplies of alcohol for war purposes."

Congratulations this week to the contemporary that spoke of a "Memorandum to the Victory from nineteen members of representatives of the Indian Imperial Council," and to another which solemnly informed us this morning that "American telegrams indicate that there is hope that American mediation will be abandoned for the present."

Congratulations, again, to the local shipping firm which recently circularised twenty-three business houses (somewhere about a score of which are Allied subjects) as follows:—"You as neutrals will appreciate the patriotic spirit underlying this decision."

The London war journalism of to-day.—"A radish of the Black Nigger variety, weighing 8½ lbs, has been grown in Kent." (Daily Chronicle.)

Says Reuter yesterday:—"Germany has begun recruiting from the galle, excluding only the habitual criminals."—Well, naturally; all the habitual criminals were long ago enrolled.

Heard in the Hongkong Hotel.—"A. 'Hullo! You've left your job, I hear.' B. (coldly). 'My job?' A. (brezily). 'Yes; weren't you steward of the — last time I saw you?'—Intense disgust of B. who happens to be a local engineering expert."

Yesterday's Telegraph describes December as "a dry month." It may have been, up to about the 24th; but some of the local shroffs can vouch for the falling off of the drought after that time.

We understand that the following resolutions were registered at the stroke of twelve on December 31:—"By the Hongkong Police—To prosecute the P. W. D. for obstruction, without more ado, and eke to proceed against the Harbour Office unless it has that chunk of wood shifted from the public pavement outside the boat shed. (2). By the contributors to the Police Reserve Gazette—To give the poor sergeant major a rest for at least the next three issues, and let someone else have a turn. (3). By the Hongkong Government—To suspend the Gambling Act for Chinese coolies as well as for wealthy Europeans during Race Week. (4). By the Imperial Government—To fetch Charlie Chaplin from America, send him to France and stick him in the front line. (5). By the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong—To wake up and get busy."

Armed Robbery.
An armed robbery has been reported from a small village near Taipo. It stated that five men, one armed with a revolver, broke into the house and stole a quantity of jewellery and clothing, the value of which has not yet been stated. No arrests have yet been made.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their report, dated November 9, state:—

Gold.
The holding of gold by the Bank of England against its note issues shows an increase of £162,290 as compared with last week's return.

The net import of gold into India for month of October, 1916, was about £1,216,500.

The following useful summary of gold movements in the United States of America is taken from the New York Chronicle's issue dated October 28, 1916:—"The gold movement of the month was, as in August, very largely in one direction—inward—and netted a gain to the United States of \$85,713,799. Exports were only \$8,819,141 of which \$3,905,274 from San Francisco, mainly to Japan, and the remainder largely from New York and in greatest measure to Spain and South America. Of the gold imports for the month, much the greater part came into the country from Canada via Ogdensburg, N.Y., for account of Great Britain. The total arrivals were \$92,562,940. Of this aggregate, \$2,973,504 came in through San Francisco, with Australia the main contributor, and of \$11,773,504 received at New York by sea all, but a comparatively insignificant amount was from Great Britain. The remaining 78 millions finds explanation almost wholly in the movement across the border, with New York the principal destination of the metal. A realisation of the strength of the gold current towards this country since the movement started in January, 1915, is afforded by the fact that in the intervening 21 months to the end of September the gross influx has been 742½ million dollars and the net influx only 119 millions, leaving a net influx of 623½ millions. Furthermore, arrivals since October 1st, have increased the balance to over 650 millions. As against this tremendous net import total for 21 months, the net arrivals for the preceding 20 years were only 113 million dollars."

Silver.
The market has developed considerable strength, chiefly as a consequence of firm exchanges from China, where the export season is in full swing. The possibility of purchases for this quarter was foreshadowed in our circular last week, and the effect upon prices has been, as expected—very marked. Chinese pressure was felt in other markets more than in that of London, but prices here responded in quick sympathy and somewhat sensational advances have been recorded. On the 3rd, instant the quotations rose 1/16 to 32 1/2, whilst on the following days rises of 1/4, 3/8, 5/16, 11/16 and 1/8 took place in succession. The strength of the market recalls that in the early part of May when the advance was no less than 3. 15/16 in one week. The Indian Bazar contributed to the competition for supplies as well as the more distant East, whilst the demand for coinage continues to be active. The Indian currency figures below seem to indicate that purchases for the Indian Mint are not keeping pace with its requirements. The last three Indian currency returns received by cable give details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

Oct. 15, Oct. 22, Oct. 28.
Notes in circulation ... 7187 7199 7330
Reserve in silver coin & bullion 2823 2599 2563
Gold in coin & bullion ... 1086 1102 1255
Gold in England 1192 1192 1193
The stock in Bombay consists of 3,396 bars as compared with 4,000 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on November 4, 1916, consisted of about 23,000,000 ounces in sycee and 16,500,000 dollars as compared with about 23,000,000 ounces in sycee and 16,400,000 dollars on October 28, 1916. The following shipments were made from San Francisco during

the week:—100,000 ounces to Calcutta; 550,000 ounces to Shanghai.

Quotations for bar silver per ounce standard:—November 3, \$2 1/2 cash; November 4, 23 3/4 cash; November 6, 33 1/8 cash; November 7, 33 7/16 cash; November 8, 34 1/8 cash; November 9, 34 1/4 cash.

Average for the week \$3.361. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank rate, 6 per cent. Bar Gold p.m.s.d., 17/10. The quotation to-day for each delivery is 1. 13/15 above that fixed a week ago.

GOVERNMENT AND LAND SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Bonar Law's Message.

On November 14.—At the Hotel Cecil on the occasion of the opening of a new session of the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir Rider Haggard gave an address on a subject of which he has made a special study, and therefore speaks with authority—"Empire Land Settlement." The chair was occupied by Earl Grey, president of the institute.

A presentation was made to Sir Rider Haggard of an illuminated address recognising his public spirit in making a tour of the Dominions on behalf of the institute to impress upon them the necessity of making immediate preparation for the settling of ex-soldiers on the land.

Earl Grey read a message from Mr. Bonar Law, in which he said, with regard to land settlement: "I am in communication with the Dominions upon the subject, and hope very shortly to be able to take some practical steps to set up a central body to co-ordinate the policy of his Majesty's Government and that of the self-governing Dominions. (Cheers.)"

Sir Rider Haggard referred first to our food supply, pointing out the dangers arising from our having to rely for it upon other nations, especially as no one knew how submarine perils might develop in the future. It was a duty to see that all the food possible was produced in the United Kingdom, but if our limited territory did not enable us to produce all that was required, he was of opinion that sufficient wheat, and, perhaps, meat, should always be kept in store to tide us over an agreed number of months in times of peril. The matter of population had to be considered in this connection. With regard to land settlement in the Dominions, the opportunities were endless, the land was illimitable, and the door was open. There existed in this country a strong and powerful anti-emigration party, who accused him, in no measured language, and the Royal Colonial Institute of trying to deport people to the Antipodes. He need not tell them that the accusation was utterly false. (Hear, hear.) The Royal Colonial Institute wished to prevent our best blood from being encouraged to pass overseas in order to build up the strength of neutral nations, and, to speak straight out, in his opinion it would be nothing short of a crime to allow such a thing to happen in the future as it had done in the past. (Hear, hear.) If we were to keep our great place in the world we must also keep our men and women within our own borders, but those borders were wide, and within them lay one quarter of the earth's surface. We must cease from provincialism; the Empire must be treated as a whole. All differences had been washed away by the stream of our common blood, which flowed on a hundred battlefields. He wished to see our people keep at home, but if they chose to go—as they would do—then surely we should not grade our manhood to those who had given us their manhood to lie in the graves of Gallipoli and Flanders. (Cheers.) The Royal Colonial Institute has done its best, and he, as its servant, had done his best. Now it remained for the Government of this country to decide whether their efforts should be allowed to run to waste, or whether they should be used for the general advantage of the glorious Empire of our King. (Cheers.)

R.H.K. YACHT CLUB.

Programme of Championship Races.

The following Championship fixtures in connection with the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club have been arranged for 1917:—

January 6.—Fifth Club Championship Race. Handicap Class.—Course: No. 8, Lyemun Beacon (S), Kowloon Rock (S), Lyemun Beacon (S). Distance 9.2 miles. Preparatory gun 2.25 p.m. Starting gun 2.30 p.m. One Design Class.—Course: No. 4, Lyemun Beacon (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance 8.5 miles. Preparatory gun 2.35 p.m. Starting gun 2.40 p.m. Heyward Hays and Gael Class.—Course: No. 4, Lyemun Beacon (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance 8.5 miles. Preparatory gun 2.45 p.m. Starting gun 2.50 p.m.

January 14.—Third Cruiser Championship Race. Course: Datum Rock (S), Trocas Rock Buoy (S), Channel Rocks (S). Distance 19 miles. Starting line opposite Murray Pier, finishing line, Club House. Preparatory gun 10.55 a.m. Starting gun 11 a.m.

January 20.—Sixth Club Championship Race. Handicap Class.—Course: No. 3, Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Mark Boat on starting line (P), Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rock (P). Distance 8.4 miles. Preparatory gun 2.25 p.m. Starting gun 2.30 p.m. One Design Class.—Course: No. 37, Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Kowloon Rock (S), Channel Rocks (S). Distance 7.7 miles. Preparatory gun 2.35 p.m. Starting gun 2.40 p.m. Heyward Hays and Gael Class.—Course: No. 37, Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Kowloon Rock (S), Channel Rocks (S). Distance 7.7 miles. Preparatory gun 2.45 p.m. Starting gun 2.50 p.m.

January 27.—Resail Fourth Club Championship Race. Handicap Class.—Course: No. 25, North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock Buoy (S), Channel Rocks (S). Distance 11.4 miles. Preparatory gun 2.25 p.m. Starting gun 2.30 p.m. One Design Class.—Course: North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock Buoy (S). Distance 8.4 miles. Preparatory gun 2.35 p.m. Starting gun 2.40 p.m. Heyward Hays and Gael Class.—Course: North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock Buoy (S). Distance 8.4 miles. Preparatory gun 2.45 p.m. Starting gun 2.50 p.m.

February 10.—Seventh Club Championship Race. Handicap Class.—Course: Datum Rock (S). Distance 14 miles. Preparatory gun 2.25 p.m. Starting gun 2.30 p.m. One Design Class.—Course: North Fairway Buoy (S), Channel Rocks (S). Distance 9.68 miles. Preparatory gun 2.35 p.m. Starting gun 2.40 p.m. Heyward Hays and Gael Class.—Course: North Fairway Buoy (S), Channel Rocks (S). Distance 9.68 miles. Preparatory gun 2.45 p.m. Starting gun 2.50 p.m.

February 11.—Fourth Cruiser Championship Race. Course: Cheung Chau Island (S). Distance 22 miles. Start and finish opposite Murray Pier. Preparatory gun 9.55 a.m. Starting gun 10 a.m.

March 3.—Eighth Club Championship Race. Handicap Class.—Course: No. 10 Lyemun Beacon (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Lyemun Beacon (P). 10.1 miles. Preparatory gun 2.25 p.m. Starting gun 2.30 p.m. One Design Class.—Course: No. 38 Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (S). Distance 6.9 miles. Preparatory gun 2.35 p.m. Starting gun 2.40 p.m. Heyward Hays and Gael Class.—Course: No. 38 Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (S). Distance 6.9 miles. Preparatory gun 2.45 p.m. Starting gun 2.50 p.m.

March 17.—Ninth and Last Club Championship Race. Handicap Class.—Course: Stonecutters Island (S). Distance 9 miles. Preparatory gun 2.25 p.m. Starting gun 2.30 p.m. One Design Class.—Course: Stonecutters Island (S). Distance 9 miles. Preparatory gun 2.35 p.m. Starting gun 2.40 p.m. Heyward Hays and Gael Class.—Course: Stonecutters Island (S). Distance 9 miles. Preparatory gun 2.45 p.m. Starting gun 2.50 p.m.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR 1917.

Some Information to Buyers.

The British Industries Fair, which is in 1915 and 1916, is being organised by the Board of Trade, will be held in the buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W., from February 26 to March 9, 1917, and will comprise the following trades:—Toys and games, earthenware and china, glass, fancy goods, stationery and printing.

British Industries Fair (Glasgow), 1917.—This Fair, which is being organised by the Corporation of the City of Glasgow, under the auspices and with the support of the Board of Trade, will be held in Glasgow from February 26 to March 10, 1917, and will comprise the following trades:—Textiles, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, foodstuffs (prepared and preserved), domestic chemicals.

Tickets of admission to either of the above Fairs can be obtained by merchants on their arrival in London by application to the Director of the British Industries Fair, Board of Trade, 32, Chesapeake, London, E.C. or from Mr. E. W. Williams, local correspondent, Department of Commercial Intelligence, Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade provide an inquiry room at each of the above Fairs for the purpose of furnishing commercial information.

Interpreters will be placed at the disposal of foreign visitors free of charge at both fairs.

AN ANTIMONY DEAL.

Alleged Failure to Deliver.

Sitting in the Summary Court this morning, Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) heard a claim by the Lee Hong Firm against the Chi On Chan firm, for the sum of \$900, alleged to be due for non-delivery of 30 tons of antimony.

Mr. O. B. Johnson appeared for the plaintiffs and defendants were represented by Mr. O. to Kong Sing.

In opening the case, Mr. Johnson said the action was for damages sustained by his clients for the non-delivery of 30 tons of pure antimony, agreed upon by sale by the defendants to plaintiffs. On October 17, 1916, defendants made an offer to plaintiffs for the sale of the antimony at \$450 per ton. This offer was chopped by the defendant firm and a time-limit for acceptance within three days was given, which was later further extended to seven days. Plaintiff accepted the offer. The antimony was not delivered and two or three letters were sent drawing attention to the fact that they were not complying with their offer. At all events, the outcome of it was that delivery was refused. His claim was that, if he established a contract, the damages should consist of the difference in the price of the antimony they had had to buy and the antimony which defendants offered to supply them with.

Case proceeding.

March 13.—Fifth and Last Cruiser Race. Course: Lamma Island (S). Distance 22.5 miles. Start and finish opposite Murray Pier. Preparatory Gun 10.25 a.m. Starting gun 10.30 a.m.

Handicaps.

The Handicaps for the Cruiser Class have been re-adjusted as follows:—
Chinese Rig.—Scratch
Miranda ... 208.00 per Mile
Osborne ... 30 " "
Soteng-on ... 40 " "
Dorothy II ... 140 " "
Lady Godiva ... 140 " "
English Rig.—Scratch
Feathers ... 2 Min. per Mile
Irene ... 2 " "
Vesp ... 1 " "
Queen Bee ... 1 " "

BOXERS AND BOXING.

Remarks by Eugene Corri.

Mr. Eugene Corri writes in John Bull:—

Boxing, as it should be in these days, remains the greatest as well as the most popular of our sports that have to do with the making of men. It is practised everywhere, at home and behind the lines, with an enthusiasm and a skill that have given to the grand old game a vitality which nothing can or will ever kill. And it is fitting that one of the most interesting contests of a truly eventful year is to be between Sergt. Major Wells and Sergt. Major Volles, whose gallantry in the field has won for him the D.O.M. They are to meet at the N.S.O. on the night of my old friend, "Peggy" Briston's benefit, December 18th. Volles, who is in the Irish Guards, has not won such fame as a boxer as Wells—nor such a fortune; but he is a good, honest fighter, and, judged by appearances, is none the worse for a gruelling time at the Front. He has met Wells (then Bombardier) before, at the King's Hall, and there was a period when he had him beaten, as we say, "to the world." But Wells (the quidnuncs did not then prate about his weak spot), in a way truly remarkable in the light of subsequent events, pulled himself together, and with a left-handed punch to the body knocked Volles out. A finish chockful of drama it was, and, in the excitement, it was said by most writers that Wells won by a right-hand blow on the jaw. From that contest, of which I was the referee, Wells jumped to an almost giddy rung on the pugilistic ladder, to earn the reputation as the biggest sensation-monger of the day:—first everybody's darling, then down flop would he come, and then up high like some sky-rocket he would go. Well, on the 18th, we shall see what we shall see.

In the afternoon of the same day upon which Wells and Volles meet, Jimmy Wilde—the ideal man for a Tank, some one declared—will try conclusions with one Zulu Kid, who has come over from America with an enlarged ear and a reputation which is quite imposing. He is quite a nice, modest little fellow, and has done his training at Brighton. The Zulu Kid, who is not a Zulu at all, but an intelligent Italian, will accomplish the biggest thing any boxer from America could do if he beats Wilde. There has never been seen the like of Wilde before. The affair is to be at the Central Hall, Holborn.

We were all truly sorry to hear that Jerry Delaney had been killed "out there." Had he been spared, he would surely have become lightweight champion. Freddie Welsh would have found in Delaney a tremendously difficult man to beat. And, by the way, I wonder whether Welsh has ever thought of joining the ranks. Top-notchers should not consider themselves immune from services.

Sailor Bill Curzon is one of the old men of the ring, but at the National Sporting Club last week he provided the boat of the night. Against a big, broad-shouldered fellow, Sid Doyle, of Islington, he was quite curly sent down, wallow, with a right-hander, and most of us the ring-side thought that it was all over. But the seaman, with that bulldog grit that a sailor shows more than any other man, just shook his muzzy head for a few seconds, and then stood up, more than a trifle groggy—half reeling in fact. But the instinct of the trained boxer had not deserted him. He covered up, and let Doyle tire himself by pouncing away at his elbows. Thereafter, until the end of the tenth round, Curzon made a sort of piston-rod of his left hand, and finished a gallant winner. And we all said, "That's just like the real sailor."

This for the boys in the trenches, from many of whom I receive letters daily asking me to tell them how boxing is going. In a contest the other night the Rev. Father Brown was the referee. One of the boxers was sent down, and the reverend gentleman, a splendid type of

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST. TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

BOXING.

Grand Tournament for Race Week.

The Hongkong Police Reserve intends promoting a grand boxing tournament during the coming Race Week, in aid of the British Sportsmen's Motor Ambulance Fund.

The Fund named was originated by Lord Londale, the Chairman of the National Sporting Club, who hopes to raise a sum of £250,000 from sportsmen throughout the Empire for the purchase of motor ambulances to be presented to the Allies.

It is hoped to hold the event in the City Hall. Particulars will be announced later.

WAR COMFORTS.

Below is a list of parcels sent off this week through Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., by Mrs. Capell's Working Party:—
To Miss Vivian (Maurice Hostel).—One parcel, 11 pieces women's clothing.
To Miss Tucker (Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society).—One parcel, 18 pieces men's clothes.
To Miss Douglas (Children's Aid Society).—One parcel, 18 pieces children's clothes.

Another Batch.
"Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, forwarded yesterday the usual fortnightly parcels, consisting of the following, to the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2, Cavendish Square, London, W., through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company:—2,674 rolled bandages, 350 swabs, 96 8 in. long many-tailed bandages, 40 fl. or mops, 52 milk covers, 7 eye bandages, 12 caps (white), 4 pairs knee caps, 140 suits pyjamas.

Alleged Armed Robbery.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, four Chinese were charged with armed robbery, which, it is alleged, they organised and took part in at 78, K'o Shing Street. Inspector Sullivan, who had charge of the case, said that the men were armed with knives and daggers, and, after threatening the inmates, they decamped with money and jewellery to the total value of \$1,105. Evidence was called and the case was adjourned.

Well-Known Engineer's Death.

The death has occurred of Mr. John Herman Merivale, a well-known North of England mining engineer, secretary to the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and formerly Professor of Mining at Durham College of Science.

shorting person, started to count him out. "One—two—" he cried, when a squawky Cockney voice from the gallery shouted, "Don't count him out, Father. Read the burial service, can't yer?"

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
C. J. HAMMES
Representing
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD., has removed his office to 3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. GEORGE PHILIP LAMBERT has been admitted a partner in this firm, the business of which will henceforth be carried on at the same address under the style of Worcester and Lambert.
W. G. WORCESTER & CO.
6, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1917.

THE SEATTLE-VLADIVOS-TOCK LINE OF STEAMERS.

Messrs. Frank Waterhouse & Co. Inc., Seattle, Managers.
FROM date the undersigned will act as Managing Agents in the East for Messrs. Frank Waterhouse & Co.'s Seattle-Vladivostok Line of Steamers.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Tel. No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1917.

APOLOGY

WE, Messrs. LONG HING & CO., Photographic Goods Dealers, 17 Queen's Road Central, Publicly Apologise for the Insulting Conduct shown towards two European Ladies in our Shop at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, January 2nd, 1917.
LONG HING & CO.
Dated January 3rd, 1917.
We consent to the publication of this Apology in three consecutive issues of the European Newspapers.
LONG HING & CO.

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Novelties for EVENING DRESS

Newest designs in NECKWEAR

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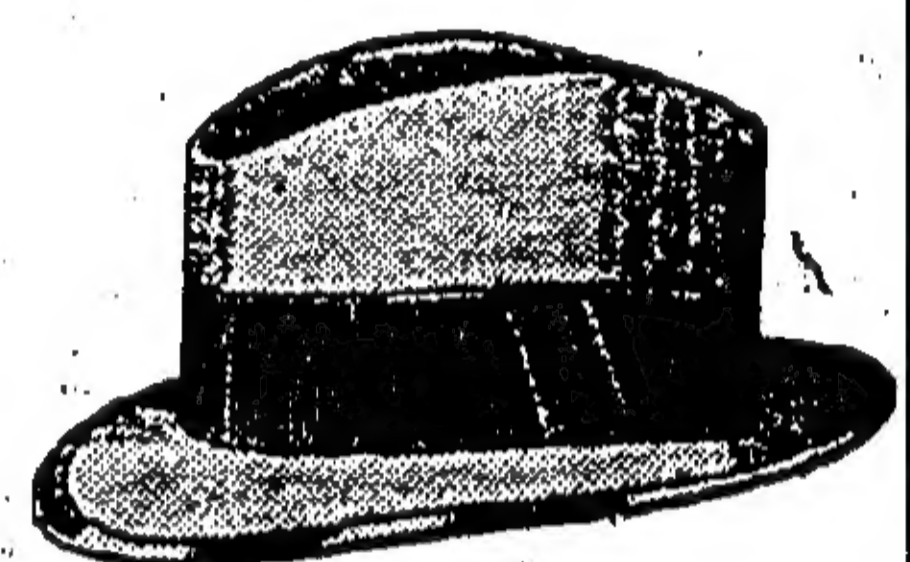


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XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced Prices:

No. 1 Hamper

1 bottle	Moet & Chandon Champagne	Quart
1 "	D.O.M.	Pint
1 "	Blackberry Brandy	Quart
1 "	Martell's XXX Brandy	"
2 "	King George IV Whisky	"
1 "	Super Tawny Port	"
2 "	St. Julien Claret	"
1 "	Old Brown Sherry	"
1 "	Old Tom Gin	"
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	"

No. 2 Hamper

1 bottle	Victor Ciennot Champagne	Quart
1 "	Martell's XXX Brandy	"
2 "	Perfection Whisky	"
2 "	Rich Old Port	"
2 "	St. Julien Claret	"
1 "	Vino de Pesto Sherry	"
1 "	Peppermint G. F. small	"
1 "	D.O.M. small	"
1 "	Old Tom Gin	"
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	"

No. 3 Hamper

1 bottle	Burgundy	Quart
1 "	Peppermint small	"
1 "	D.O.M.	"
2 "	Rich Old Port	"
2 "	Perfection Whisky	"
1 "	20 years Old Brandy	"
1 "	Amontillado Sherry	"
2 "	Mejor Claret	"
1 "	Old Tom Gin	"
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	"

Hampers of all descriptions made up to suit Customers' requirements.

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GERMANY'S COCOA.

Imports into Sweden increase
Tenfold.

London Nov. 20.—Remarkable facts regarding the importation of cocoa into Germany were stated in the Prize Court to-day when Sir Samuel Evans was asked by the Crown to condemn 187 metric tons of cocoa seized at North Shields on April 18 last in the Danish steamer *Byron Sijerblad*, shipped from Lisbon to Gothenberg, and claimed by the Aktie Bolag Forenade Chokladfabrikerna.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Ernest Pollock, K.C., appeared for the Crown.

The latter said the Cocoa War Company (Ltd.), of Hamburg, with a capital of two million marks, was a German Government institution. Germany was very anxious to obtain cocoa, and its consumption had increased, 25 grammes of cocoa or chocolate was the normal ration of the German and Austrian soldier.

The Judge remarked that this offered some index to the startling quantity of chocolate and cocoa which somehow found its way into Germany.

Mr. Pollock said that while the imports into Norway had lately increased from 1,200 to 1,900 tons, those of Sweden had increased from 1,992 to 15,800 tons.

There were great importations of cocoa into Gothenberg and Sweden, and the value of the cargo seized on the *Byron Sijerblad* was £16,490.

The affidavit of Mr. W. Fallet Smith, of the War Trade Intelligence Department, said the effect of the war had been to cut off from Germany 14,335 tons in her normal supply of 52,335 tons. Before the war Germany was the second largest consumer of cocoa, taking a fifth of the world's produce. The German Government ordered the strictest economy in the consumption of cocoa and its products in the first December of the war.

There was a serious shortage in Germany at the beginning of this year, and in March the price of cocoa was eight or nine times the London price. In April it was reported that the stocks were nearly exhausted.

All this created great inducements to neutrals to tranship these commodities to Germany. In December, 1915, the smuggling of cocoa and butter from Holland to Belgium was actively carried on, and the Customs officer on the frontier was given 1,000 francs a wagon of 20 tons which got across the frontier.

Since the beginning of the year a constant traffic had taken place between Denmark and Sweden of cocoa and its products for immediate transhipment to Germany. This traffic gradually increased until in January, 1916, it became the practice to ship cocoa beans on regular Danish ships to Gothenberg and re-ship from there to Germany.

While counsel was reading an analytical chemist's affidavit extolling cocoa as a food-stuff, the Judge observed that there was some advantage in change of diet.

Mr. Pollock: I believe, although one ought to be content with receiving the right proportion of carbohydrates and albumenoids, nature requires a change (laughter).

Sir S. Evans: Still, its heat-giving properties must be taken into account. Anybody knows that the heat-giving power of standard bread is better than that of white bread. We shall be thinking of giving up tea and coffee after this.

Mr. Pollock: The facts may be given out to all and sundry as indicating hope (laughter).

To Amend Singapore Libel Law.

An ordinance to amend the libel law is published in the Straits *Gazette*. At the instance of the Secretary of the State for the Colonies the law is amended that if a fair and accurate report of a public meeting or of a public body other than the Legislative Council is not of public concern and its publication is not for the public benefit, it is not protected.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers. It is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

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These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—
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TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
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TELEPHONE 1116.

RUBBER SHARE
REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL From
SINGAPORE Dated
Dec. 22nd, 1916.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value. Buyers. Sellers.

2/- Shares.

Alagar 2/3 2/3

Anglo-Java 4/- 6/-

Anglo-Malay 1/- 12/-

Batang Malaya 3/2 3/8

Bekoh 2/3 3/8

Bkt. Mertajam 2/6 3/8

Bkt. Sembawang 2/1 4/6

Charoonse (F.M.S.) 12/3 4/-

Chimpal 1/6 1/10

Cicely 17/6 20/-

Cicely Prof. 18/- 21/-

Consolidated 10/- 12/6

Heavwood 2/5 2/8

Kamuning Perak 3/3 3/8

Kota Tinggi 2/5 2/9

Labu (F.M.S.) 6/- 7/6

Linggi Ord. 18/- 20/-

London A.R. 6/6 7/3

Merlimau 4/6 5/6

Padang Jawa 3/- 3/8

Perak 30/- 35/-

Perak 5/- 5/6

Port Dickson 2/4 3/-

Selangor 22/6 26/-

S'pore Para 3/- 3/6

S'pore United 2/7 2/1

Str. Settlements

(Bertram) 5/1 5/7 1/2

Sumatra Para 6/9 7/6

Untd. Serdang

Sumatra 11/6 12/-

Untd. Sumatra 6/6 7/6

Untd. Temiang 2/0 2/3

Vallambrosa 16/3 17/9

5/- Shares.

Batu Tiga 60/- 80/-

Bkt. Rajah 13/1 150/0

Castlefield 100/- 112/6

Damansara 65/- 75/-

H'lands & L'lands 50/- 55/-

Kuala Lumpur 80/- 95/-

Lanadron 40/- 45/-

Langen (Java) 45/- 50/-

Ledbury 57/- 57/-

Lumut 37/6 45/-

Malacca R.P.

Ord. 80/- 90/-

" 7 1/2 Prof. 70/- 80/-

Nordana 21/- 23/6

Permas 28/9 35/-

Pagoh 42/6 50/-

Rambha Ord. 25/- 30/-

Rambha Prof. 24/- 30/-

Rubber Plant

Invest 21/- 23/6

Sapong 25/- 30/-

Seaford 80/- 90/-

Seremban 17/6 20/-

Shelford 27/6 35/-

Sialang 60/- 70/-

S'got Way 75/- 80/-

Tebrau (Johore) 60/- 70/-

Untd. Sui Betong 50/- 60/-

Dollar Shares.

5/- Shares.

Alor Gajah 3.75 4.00

Ayer Kuning 1.40 1.47 1/2

Ayer Molak 2.3 2.40

Balgownie 4.70 4.90

Bkt. Jelutong .65 .75

Bkt. Katil .75 .85

Glenally 2.40 2.50

Jeram 1.90 2.00

Jimah 1.75 1.85

Malaka Pinda 1.90 2.05

Mandai Tekong .80 .92 1/2

Pantai 1.85 2.00

Punggur .75 .85

Tambalak .90 1.00

Ulu Pandan .80 .85

Untd. Malacca 1.00 1.10

5/- Shares.

Kompas 7.50 7.75

Malakoff 4.70 4.95

New Serendeb 4.10 4.30

Sandyroth 4.75 5.00

S'got Bagan 3.40 3.75

Trafalgar 1.40 1.45

5/- Shares.

Ayer Panas 11.50 11.75

Oh'kat Serdang 9.25 9.75

Haytor 10.00 11.00

Kalamak 6.00 6.50

Lunas 6.75 7.25

Morgui 4.75 4.95

Nyalas 6.50 6.75

Pajem 19.00 20.00

Radella 11.00 11.75

Teluk Anson 11.35 12.01

5/- Shares.

Bukit Timah 12.00 15.00

Indragiri 19.00 20.00

Pales Belang 3.25 3.65

Tapah 20.00 21.50

TIDE TABLE.

From 1st Jan. to 7th Jan., 1917.

		High Water Mean Time.	Low Water Mean Time.	High Water Mean Time.	Low Water Mean Time.
Mon.	1	2 00	8 00	2 00	8 00
Tues.	2	2 10	8 10	2 10	8 10
Wed.	3	2 20	8 20	2 20	8 20
Thur.	4	2 30	8 30	2 30	8 30
Fri.	5	2 40	8 40	2 40	8 40
Sat.	6	2 50	8 50	2 50	8 50
Sun.	7	3 00	9 00	3 00	9 00

m morning. a afternoon.

HOTEL LISTS

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson G E	Joseph E M
Atkinson R L	Kale F H
Atkinson S M	Kander Dr A T
Adler Mr & Mrs A	King C
Caplan E A	Lea Mr & Mrs J J
Bell Mr & Mrs	Lauson Mr and
Bischoff P D	Mrs G
Baxter Mr & Mrs	Longfield S
H A	Lucy E L
Baxter Master	Moss Mrs G A
Bibb S T	Miskin G
Birchall J J	Murray Mr and Mrs
Birchall W L L	Maile H E
Bra Ch Capt B	Marrick Dr & Mrs O
Burton J H	Mellie G
Bain H Murray	McKean Dr G W
Ball C J	Macdonald Major D
Bellin Mr & Mrs	Macchi J K
Blaie Dr M	McLague Mr & Mrs
Battles M H	Macquie Mrs
Brian W H	Nicola J S
Bullot P	Newhouse E
Baker Dr & Mrs	Obadia J C de
Black-bear C O	Pegg H H
Bain A B	Pringle W J
Clarke W E	Edington Capt A R
Campbell W E	Price Mr & Mrs G J
Champlin Capt C	Parsons J
Croucher N	Purlew Capt P
Conant H A R	Powers Mr & Mrs
Courtney J D	C V
Courtney G L	Ray E H
Cory Miss	Reay Miss F A
Campbell H	Rouse R
Cavalier A R	Ritchard H T
Currimbhoy G	Ruthe Capt W
Coster M E	Ricon Madam C
Clark Miss A	Scott Mr & Mrs H
Dowley W A	Square Miss A
Davenport W B	Scott Mr & Mrs
Duffy Miss M E	Seakhouse J W
Douglas Mr & Mrs	Scott J H
W E	Spies P
Davis Mr & Mrs F E	Stanton Mr & Mrs
Dewar Capt J	Stanton Capt H
Dubak B	Smith S
Eastman Mr & Mrs	Thompson F G
A W	Todd A J
Faller Denman	Taylor H H
Fairley W L	Townbridge Capt H
Glaister Dr	Tucker Capt A
Gray P J	Varn M H
Gordon A G	Warren E J T
Gibb J	Walker Mrs H A
Geddes Mr & Mrs	Wallace C
Hardy W H	Wood G G
Hodge L E S	Willaher Mrs
Harvey Mr and Mrs	Williamson S T
B D	Winter E S
Hayward Mr & Mrs	Wing Mr & Mrs J T
H E	Wing J T
Hill Capt T V	Whaler Capt F
Hollands H E	Whaler Capt H J
Hodges Mrs A E	Whitmarsh Mr and
Hind W B	Mrs A
Harper G	Willis Mr & Mrs
Hooper A Shilton	Wood Mr & Mrs D
Holmes A	
Hodge W A	
Hoselick Mr & Mrs	
Hans A A	

PEAK HOTEL.

Cary F W	Lembert Mr & Mrs
Campbell D	Morgan Lt Col
Carroll Mr & Mrs D C	Mrs R H
Carmichael Mr & Mrs	Moss Mr & Mrs
Mrs H F	Van
Caren Rev & Mrs	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs
T H	Nell
Darling Col R E	Monter Mr & Mrs G
Dexter W J	Martinez E F
Fuller Denman	Numer Rev J C
Falchais Lt Col	Perkins T L
Ford	Patterson Miss E G
Ferreira Mr & Mrs	Rehps Mr & Mrs E
F D	Ricon Mrs
Faces Comdr & Mrs	Reister F B
Goudot Miss C	Rea Miss E
Goudot Mrs E	Scott G S
Griffith Rev H G H	Smith Mr & Mrs A F
Gaoigne Comdr & Mrs	Smith Mr & Mrs V F
Mrs	Smith Mr & Mrs I E
Gilman Mr & Mrs	Grant
Hale Mr & Mrs B A	Silva Mr & Mrs F d
Hale Mr & Mrs B A	Scarlett Miss L
Hassland F A	Scarlott Miss L
Johns Mr T J R	Ventris Major Gen.
Kador's E	Wood Mr & Mrs D
Lee Jones R	Watke J

CARLTON HOTEL.

Ballantine B A	Polonsky A
Ballantine H F	Potts Miss H
Burton Mrs B	Paddock E H
Bradley Mr & Mrs	Ramos A
C	Reed J T E
Ballantine H F	Sayb C E
Camps Mrs E	Stephens Mr & Mrs H
Green Miss E R	

WHAT SIR DOUGLAS HAIG ACCOMPLISHED.

The Caves and Galleries of the Ancre.

British Headquarters, Nov. 15.—We have not made or attempted to make any considerable advance in the region about the Ancre in the last 24 hours, or none which can be measured on a map. The weather continues dry—it is four days since we had any rain and six days since there has been anything more than one light shower—and to-day is very cold. We have been busy consolidating the new positions won yesterday to the east and north of Beaumont-Hamel, straightening out and rectifying our line.

The irregularities in the front which always remain to be put right after any considerable advance are a naturally more numerous where the ground captured is, as here, not only hilly and uneven, but covered everywhere with the most intricate defenses and honeycombed with German dug-outs and subterranean passages. A number of "pockets" of the enemy remained behind our lines after the advance, in minor trenches, shell-holes, in the ground or under the surface of the burrows, and among the ruins of the villages. All these have, during yesterday and to-day, been rounded up and prisoners in dribbles continue to come down. The total number taken since Sunday cannot now be less than 6,000.

The village of Beaumont, which we added to our gains yesterday, is a much less important place than Beaumont Hamel, though larger, as a settlement, than St. Pierre Division. Situated on the level of the valley, the little cluster of houses which constituted the village were plastered, as it were, upon the face of the slope behind them, so that from the upper ground one looked down upon their roofs. There are no roofs now, nor any houses, only ragged bits of wall protruding from the shell-hole, battered face of the incline and the usual surface of pounded masonry such as now straddles for a village all over this battle area.

So far as known, the place was not furnished with any underground works comparable to the great caves of Beaumont Hamel or the galleries of St. Pierre Division. Deep dug-outs of the usual type, however, there are, and the position was one which ought to have been very strong for defence. That we took it yesterday, as we did, with comparatively few casualties, is extremely creditable to the troops engaged.

I hear on all sides the highest praise of the work of our artillery in the recent attack. Among our wounded I have met men who thought that the thing that hit them was from one of our own shells either falling short or bursting backwards. As a matter of fact at such times, it is notoriously difficult to tell what has wounded one; but, in any case, in such close fighting as this a few such accidents are inevitable. I have met others who knew that they owed their wounds to enemy shells. Both classes were equally enthusiastic over our own guns. One of those who thought that he owed his wound to them grinned cheerfully as he said so, and added, "But, Lord! what they didn't do to the other fellows!" And the men who suffered from enemy shrapnel only thanked heaven that it was the enemy shrapnel which they had had to face and not our own.

I have spoken before of the extraordinary density of the wire before the German front trenches. That our men got over at all is in itself sufficient testimony to the accuracy of the guns which had been charged with the wire-cutting. That all over the area of the attack we were able to push on with the rapidity that we did, always close behind the barrage, is also proof enough of the accuracy with which that barrage moved. The common apology of the German prisoners for their surrender is that nothing could live, except by hiding, under our artillery fire, and as soon as the fire had lifted our men were on them with bombs and bayonet. The excellence of the work was all the more

creditable as the attack was made in the darkness, and the weather continued too thick for aeroplanes observation throughout the first day.

As for the German artillery, I said yesterday that its reply had so far been weak. It has increased during the last 24 hours, and this afternoon it has been heavy over a large part of the front. Nowhere, however, has it been especially effective, and, with the exception of the first hasty, ill-prepared counter-attacks, which were easily beaten off, the enemy has made no serious attempt to recover the ground lost. So far from having retired at any point we have rather increased the area gained since the taking of Beaumont yesterday, by pushing out along certain trenches running to the north of that place in the direction of Serre.

The Captures of Men and Material. I understand that the inventory of the stores captured in the great caverns of Beaumont Hamel and the galleries of St. Pierre Division is likely, when published, to be interesting. The Germans had no idea that they were ever likely to be driven out of either place—certainly not of the former—and great quantities of supplies of various sorts were kept there in store. The foulness of the atmosphere, in the St. Pierre Division tunnel especially, is ascribed to the bad condition of some of these stores—of the German war bread in particular, which is said to become most energetically offensive when mouldy.

Among the regiments from which large numbers of prisoners had been taken to the north of the Ancre, I mentioned the 55th and 62nd. These two, as well as the 144th, appear to have suffered extremely heavily. With the prisoners taken and the heavy casualties inflicted it is doubtful, indeed, if anything but the merest remnant of any of these three regiments can remain. Those battalions of them which were actually in the front trenches are absolutely wiped out.

At least two of the Guard Reserve Divisions have also been very roughly handled. The 2nd Guard Reserve Division was north of the Ancre, and on captured officers an extraordinary Order of the Day has been found, bearing the date of October 13. After congratulating the division on its former fighting—we took large blocks of prisoners from it before—the order goes on to say that things are not nearly as serious as some people might think. Great economy of ammunition was enjoined, especially on quiet days; then:—

Let us carry on this terrible battle in perfect confidence in ultimate victory. We long for, and will ensure, that the British and French Armies are obliterated in this hell which they have themselves prepared.

Obliteration, however, has been going on the other way. The 1st Guard Reserve Division is not on the Ancre front, but in the region to the south of the Butte de Warlencourt, where the official communiqué has told you that we made a successful, if minor, advance yesterday, taking between 80 and 100 prisoners. The First Division includes the 1st and 2nd Guard Reserve Regiments, as well as the 64th Reserve Regiment. All these three are evidently badly shaken. The Division is now in the fighting line on the Somme for the third time and its condition supports all that has before been said in these despatches of the deterioration of troops which, after having been in the line here and being broken, have been filled up with new material and pushed in again.

The unevenness of the quality of the Germans now is shown by the fact that, whereas we won our victory on the Ancre upon the whole at so small a price and great blocks of enemy troops surrendered at some places almost without an invitation, there were points at which our men say that they fought stubbornly, as in the case of the "Y" ravine, which, as I have already told, held out until all the ground beyond and around it had been in our hands for a whole day and night.

At another place I hear that one British officer with 16 men took prisoners a party of 400 Germans. One of the German

LESSON FOR KING CONSTANTINE.

Events of 54 Years ago may Repeat Themselves.

Mr. Ronald McNeill in the House of Commons asked on what date the British contribution to the sum of £400,000 advanced to the Government of M. Venesselos by the Allied Governments was at the disposal of M. Venesselos.

Lord R. Cecil replied that M. Venesselos was informed a fortnight ago that this advance would be made, and he was asked to furnish to his Majesty's Government the expression of his wishes as to the manner in which it could be most conveniently placed at his disposal.

M. Venesselos's reply was received last Friday, and arrangements are now being made to give effect to his wishes.

Mr. R. McNeill asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware—

That the Treaty of 1833, which furnished the Danish Dynasty (to which the present King of Greece belonged) upon the Greek throne contained an article asserting that—

Under the guarantee of Great Britain, France, and Russia, Greece formed a constitutional state.

And that this article was framed in consequence of the events of 1832, when King Otto, a German Prince, was deposed from the Greek throne for having over-ridden the Constitution, and was removed on board a British ship, a Provisional Government being set up in Greece, supported by an army of National Defence.

In fact, Mr. McNeill asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would instruct the British Minister at Athens to call the attention of King Constantine to this precedent.

Lord R. Cecil replied: "Yes, sir, I am aware of the article to which my hon. friend refers. If King Constantine has forgotten it, no doubt my hon. friend's question will remind him of it."

Mr. Lynch then asked: "Is it not a fact that the anomalies of the Greek situation really conceal something which the Foreign Office dare not reveal to this House?"

Lord R. Cecil said: "I am not only not aware of it, but I know it to be utterly untrue."

Mr. Ashley asked Lord Robert if he would enter into communication with the Allies "with a view to having no more to do with King Constantine's Government."

Lord Robert answered, "We are in constant communication with the Allies."

officers, when he saw to what a pitiful handful he and his men had surrendered, was so enraged that he shouted to his men to overpower their captors. Before he could finish, the British officer shot him with his revolver—and the little party of 17 successfully rounded up their 400 prisoners and got them home. Other stories one hears, such as one has heard before, of German soldiers, at the time of surrender, killing their own officers, so seeking at last the opportunity to gratify their long-mouldering hatred of them.

Among the officers taken are several battalion commanders, and, I understand, one regimental commander, who with all his staff, surrendered to one young lieutenant.

In the operation mentioned to south-east of the Butte de Warlencourt, English and Australian troops cooperated, though it was a purely local push upon a narrow front. The object was to break through another stretch of some 400 or 500 yards of the Gird Trench—sometimes, I see, in English papers spelt "Grid," but the name is, I believe, only a corruption of the first syllable of Guedencourt—the formidable double line of which ran up to just behind the Butte. We achieved our object and have established a strong point at the further end of the piece of trench won. In this neighbourhood the ground still remains extremely muddy, much worse than most of the region about the Ancre. In such circumstances the difficulty of making progress except by small stages at a time can be understood.—Times.

THE CENSOR AND THE SUBMARINE.

Germany's Desperate Efforts to Starve us Out.

This article, written nine months ago by Mr. R.P. Houston, Member for West Torridge Division of Liverpool, who has just made his handsome offer of £100,000 for the destruction of enemy submarines by our merchant ships, is remarkable for the accuracy of its prophesy concerning the submarine menace and the German plans to starve us out.

Its publication was forbidden by the Admiralty Censor—whose action has proved to be a tragic blunder in hiding from the nation the true facts of the case, yet in the House of Commons it has just been stated that neither the Attorney-General nor the President of the Board of Trade sees anything to which to take exception. We are unable, says John Bull, to find space for the whole article, but we give enough to show its character and its value.

You ask my opinion of the submarine danger. It is a very grave one. It not only affects the welfare of the people in this country, but the successful prosecution of the war. But while the submarine menace is serious, there is no occasion for panic, but rather a call for vigorous action in dealing with it.

Germany would now appear to have produced a greatly improved type of ocean-going submarine, capable of carrying large supplies and of operating over a wide area for prolonged periods, and we need to concentrate our efforts in dealing with these piratical pests by turning out as quickly as possible all necessary submarine craft, such as destroyers, patrol vessels, sweepers, and other classes of vessels which I prefer not to name. The submarine is a difficult vessel to deal with. Submarine is useless against submarines, for a submarine searching for another submarine would be like two blind men searching for each other on a Scottish grouse moor.

That Germany is making desperate efforts to blockade these Isles is shown by the number of days merchant ships are held up by the authorities from leaving our ports. Enemy submarines were recently particularly active round our coast, but the efforts of our naval men have succeeded in clearing them out for the time being by sinking some and driving others away. But the German improved type of submarine is quite capable of operating on our trade routes outside of home waters, and I think it high time that our Government let the people of this country know the truth about this menace to our welfare and safety. Germany has not, so far, shown much inclination to meet our battle fleet with her fleet, and there she shows her discretion. She has practically confined her attacks to submarines, and, as I understand, is turning them out in large numbers, having standardized the various parts so that they can be rapidly constructed. That no effort on her part will be wanting to blockade us is proved not only by her ruthless destruction of our own and Allied merchant ships, but also of neutral vessels approaching our coasts or supposed to be carrying supplies for us and our Allies.

Efforts for Inconclusive Peace. I pointed out some time ago that this was not mere frightfulness or wanton destruction, but a carefully-thought-out plan for striking a fatal blow at the heart of our Empire and the Allied cause, by starving the inhabitants of these islands; cutting off the supplies to our own and the Allied troops, and so trying to bring about an inconclusive peace. That effort on her part must at all costs be frustrated, for an inconclusive peace would be almost as disastrous to us as a defeat. Germany has shown that she will take any risks with neutrals to injure us, even to the extent of war with the United States, so long as she can destroy our merchant shipping or neutral shipping which is helping us.

The submarine has unquestionably effected our insular position to an extent that no other form of offensive

"A FIRST RATE TOMMYESS."

Lancashire Woman's Offer to go to the Front.

Women have fought in this war, as in past wars, in the guise of men, but now a woman—a "Lancashire Lass"—has come forward, without disguising her sex and offered to take her part on the fighting front.

The name of the plucky Amazon was not disclosed, but her letter was read at a meeting of the Whiston (South Lancashire) Tribunal.

After stating that many men in the district were excusing themselves before the tribunal on the plea that their wives were delicate, the writer proceeded:—

"Our authorities tell us that the Army needs strong reinforcements, and, if the men haven't the pluck, we women must go. Therefore it is that I kindly ask you to send me to the front. I should make a first-rate 'Tommyess.' I love fighting, as my intimate friends can testify. I am never happier than when in a scrap. I am not of the fair, fat and forty order."

"I can use my fists as well as a girl of 20 can do, and if I am given a rifle and bayonet I would shoot the Hun as I now shoot the rats which infest my pigsties, and with more pleasure, too, for while I pity the rats I should have no pity on the Boches."

"I am not anxious to go to the front, but if you won't send the men the women must go, so that's all there is about it. Anyhow, I am ready to do my bit, for I have neither chick nor child to keep me at home, and I am as strong and as stubborn as a mule."

The letter was referred to the military representative.

Gold from Ontario Mines. The production of gold in Ontario for the first six months of 1916 amounted to 235,080 oss, as compared with 173,021 oss. for 1915. The Ontario Government state that "if the present rate of production is maintained Ontario should reach the \$10,000,000 mark for 1916 as compared with \$8,500,000 for 1915."

could have achieved. Few people in this country realise it, and every effort has been made to hide it, but the time has come for plain speaking; the country should be told of the danger, and some information should be given of our success in dealing with it. The clamour for building more merchant tonnage is, under the circumstances, reasonable, but did the people know the true facts they would join with me in demanding that the first consideration was the destruction of these submarines. For it would be useless to turn out new merchant ships simply to be destroyed. There is no doubt that one of the one chief factors in the creation of scarcity of merchant tonnage was the disastrous Dardanelles adventure with its accompanying ghastly Gallipoli gamble and the Mesopotamia blunder.

When one thinks of the mismanagement and mishandling of vessels under Government control it makes one indignant. The price of food and all necessities has been driven up by these wasteful methods, and now that we have enemy submarines actively employed in sinking not only our tonnage but neutral tonnage, with every indication of increased activity in destruction, it behoves the Government to wake up and deal with this submarine menace in the most effective manner, and exercise the greatest economy in the use of merchant ships compatible with the actual military and naval requirements. If it had not been for our Navy bottling up the German Navy we would indeed have been in a bad way. And in praising the men of our Navy I should like to say that the men of our Mercantile Marine are worthy of the highest tradition of the men who made England Mistress of the Sea.

SLAVE RAIDS IN BELGIUM.

"By The Waters of Babylon—"

(By Emile Cammaerts.)

Since the first days of the war the Observer has kindly given me the hospitality of its columns. In my desire to help my country I may have sometimes intruded on some more important matter and taken advantage of the permission which was so obligingly granted me. It is a scruple which I shall not have to-day. For never was Belgium so much in need of sympathy, never was she in greater peril, never did she suffer what she is suffering. It is not the moment for the Belgians in exile to remain silent or inactive. At the risk of seeming obtrusive they must move heaven and earth to try to prevent the terrible calamity which is befalling their brethren.

As I write these lines the slave raids are going on; the tramp of soldiers is heard through many towns and villages by anxious women and children; men are kidnapped right and left, and these terrible trains roll towards Germany packed with human cattle to the strain of the "Babanconne." These things have gone on since the 15th of October. Ten days ago, in Flanders alone, 15,000 had been taken. How many are they now? Anything between 20,000 to 30,000? The Germans pretend to requisition only the able-bodied unemployed of military age. As a fact all those in certain zones who can render any service are seized without any distinction, whether employed or unemployed, workmen or bourgeois. If things are allowed to go on at this rate we shall witness the wholesale deportation of an entire people, reduced to slavery. All the country's best blood will be used up in the German workshops and worse, or, worse still, in the trenches which the enemy is building behind the front in Flanders and Northern France. Our preachers have frequently chosen recently as a text the well-known Psalm: "By the waters of Babylon we sat down . . ." Did they guess that Belgium should not only suffer from exile and oppression, but that her sons should be carried away captive in the land of her conquerors?

This is, indeed, worse than the disaster of the invasion, worse than the retreat from Antwerp, worse than the wholesale massacres of Louvain, Tournai, Andenne and Dinant; worse even than the ceaseless persecutions to which the nation has been subjected during the two last years. Any military defeat may be avenged by a glorious victory, destroyed towns may be rebuilt, dead martyrs may be worshipped, persecutions may be endured. But what will Belgium's answer be to this new crime? What will she be able to say if no one is left at home to speak? Up to now she had merely suffered in her body; she had been wounded, bruised and starved, but her indomitable spirit remained free. To-day her soul is stricken. Every one of these captives will have to choose between death and dishonour; his spirit will be broken by a slow and gnawing torture endured in complete isolation.

In order to inflict this new torture on her victim, Germany has had to abandon the last hope among the civilized nations of the world. Since the beginning of the war she has piled up such a heap of horrors that the wildest imagination might well have shrunk from it. But these slave raids will be considered in the future as the keystone of her ghastly monument. It is not only without any justification, but without the slightest shadow of extenuating circumstances. When she sent her ultimatum to Belgium, Germany pleaded at first that it was a military necessity—that she could not help herself. When she butchered 5,000 disarmed civilians and sent four or five towns she invented the legend of the "franco-tireurs," which was at least believed by a certain number of soldiers, who had been falsely persuaded that Belgium had promised to give a free passage to their army. When she requisitioned the Belgian crops and

raw stuffs she could argue that she was solely in need of them, and that, if she allowed the population to starve by idleness and England, she might as well benefit from it. When she murdered Nurse Cavell and Captain Fratt she could say that they were enemies and had succeeded in doing her some harm. The U boat campaign and the Zepplin raids are the outcome of the new German principle of waging war, not only against the Army and Navy, but also against the civil population. All this mad anarchy, this wild brutality, this systematic violation of the laws of humanity, is more or less within reach of our imagination. We can still understand how a decadent nation can be led to commit such crimes.

But what can be said about the recent slave raids? It is scarcely necessary to meet the German argument which hypocritically claims to render, by such a measure, a great service to Belgium in solving the problem of unemployment. The most reliable reports show that in most cases employed and unemployed, poor and rich, are taken without any discrimination. Besides, the Belgian Government possesses the material proof that some workers have been deliberately taken from their employment under the threat of punishment in order to work for the enemy. In one of the provinces the communes had been able to undertake some public works, so that at the end of August last no unemployed could be found in this part of Belgium. Some chiefs of industry who had kept their workshops open in order to provide some employment to their men during the crisis had even been able to release them in order to allow them to earn higher wages. These public works had been approved warmly by the German civil authorities. They were suddenly stopped in September under the avowed pretext of providing some workers for the strategic railways under construction in Belgium and for the German industries. The measure did not succeed because the former employers of these workers were able to reopen their workshops under the same conditions as before. The Germans then published an order according to which no worker was allowed to seek employment outside his district. As most of them live in scattered villages and have always had to travel a few miles to reach their workshops they were consequently thrown out of employment and exposed to deportation.

There can be no shadow of justification for the new policy adopted by the Germans, but the aim they pursue is clear enough. On one side they want to requisition Belgian labour in order to release some of their own workers for the front; on the other, they hope to exasperate the population into some riot or disturbance which would then be the pretext of a terrible repression, followed by a complete reorganisation of the country on German lines, and by the dismissal of the local authorities. All this is done needless to say, in spite of the most solemn promises given to the Belgian population by Governor van Biesing, notably in his placard of July 25, 1915, according to which "they should never be compelled to do anything against the interests of their country."

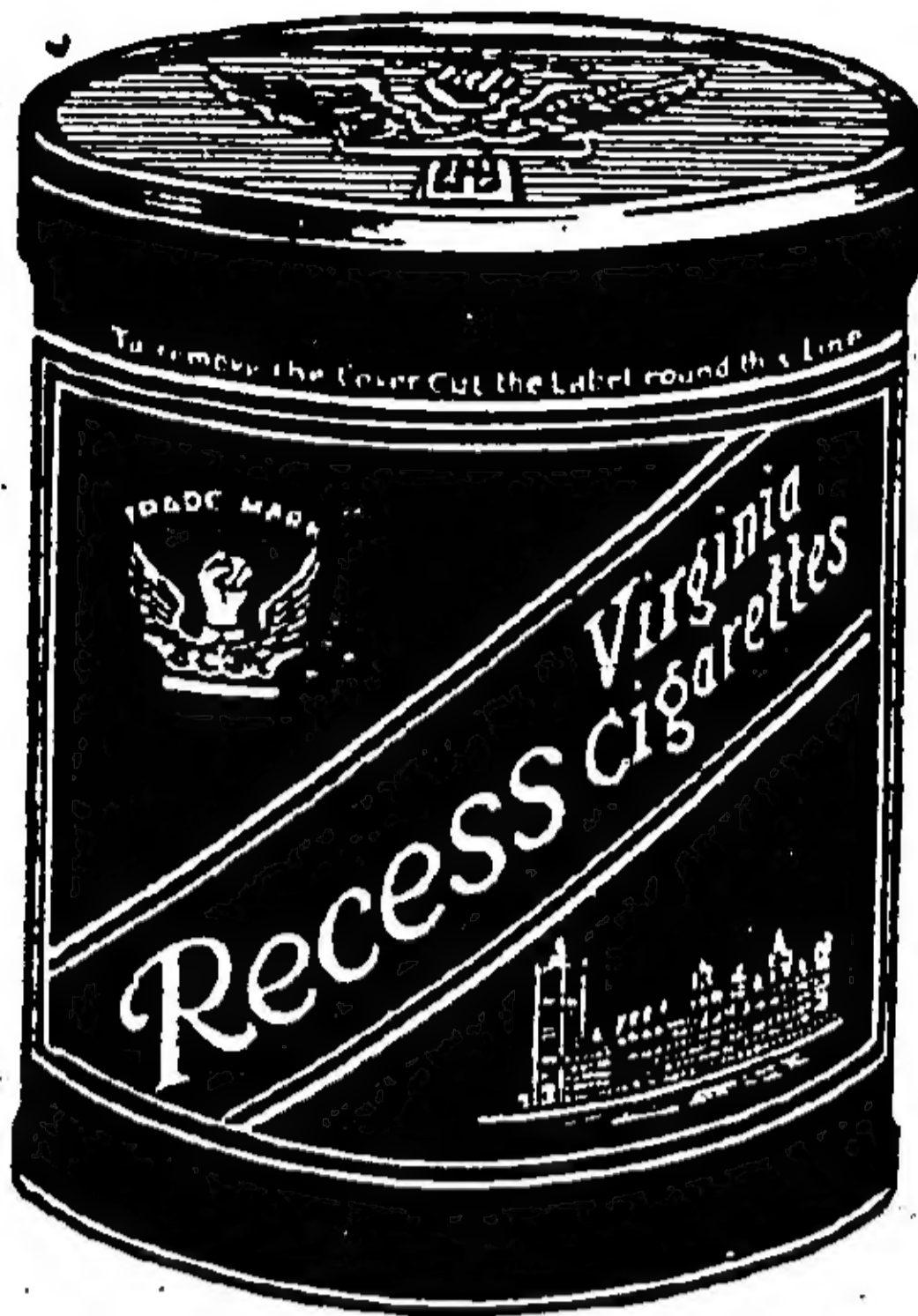
Meanwhile the men are packed away in open trucks, and the long singing trains anointed each other. Some letters are dropped from these trains. One of them which was picked up in a field ends as follows: "Voor de daitachgen warken, noit, of nog veel. . . . omme nsem op papier setten." ("To work for the Germans, never, and still less put our name on paper (sign an engagement).") It seems high time that our Belgian preachers should change their text for the next verse of the psalm: "O daughter of Babylon, who art to be destroyed."

Boxing in America. New York, November 17.—Marty Cross defeated Albert in the sixth round of a ten rounds boxing contest here last night, the referee stopping the bout to save Badoud from being knocked out. Badoud was floored several times.

NOTICES.

"RECESS"

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



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WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.

NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Repertory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	First Term
100	Lot 100, Kennedy Road	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	£100	75 years

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836.
Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed
£4,000,000.

Fire, Life, Marine, Motor Car, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee & Loss of Profit Insurance.

NOTICE is hereby given that as from 1st January 1917 the Company's offices will be removed to No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Central (next to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation).
JOHN DE R. L. NCATER.
Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong 27th December 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration on give the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$10.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

THE NEW "WATER THERAPY" is a simple, safe, and effective method of treating all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful conditions. It is a complete cure for all these ailments, and is the only method that has been found to be successful. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of treating all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful conditions. It is a complete cure for all these ailments, and is the only method that has been found to be successful.

NOTICES.

MY Firm hitherto carried on as **JOHN MANNERS** has this day been formed into a limited company under the style of **MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.**
JOHN MANNERS.

We have this day taken over the firm of **JOHN MANNERS** which will be carried on under the style of **MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.**
Directors: **James H. Backhouse.**

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1886.
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market), Telephone No. 512.

JEBSEN & CO.

in liquidation.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before **MONDAY the 15th January 1917.**
Dated the 26th December, 1916.
W. M. HUMPHREYS,
No. 16, Queen's Road, Central.
Liquidator.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CIGARS AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

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Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Cigars are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Soy is prepared from the best quality of Soy. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

KEROSENE OIL.

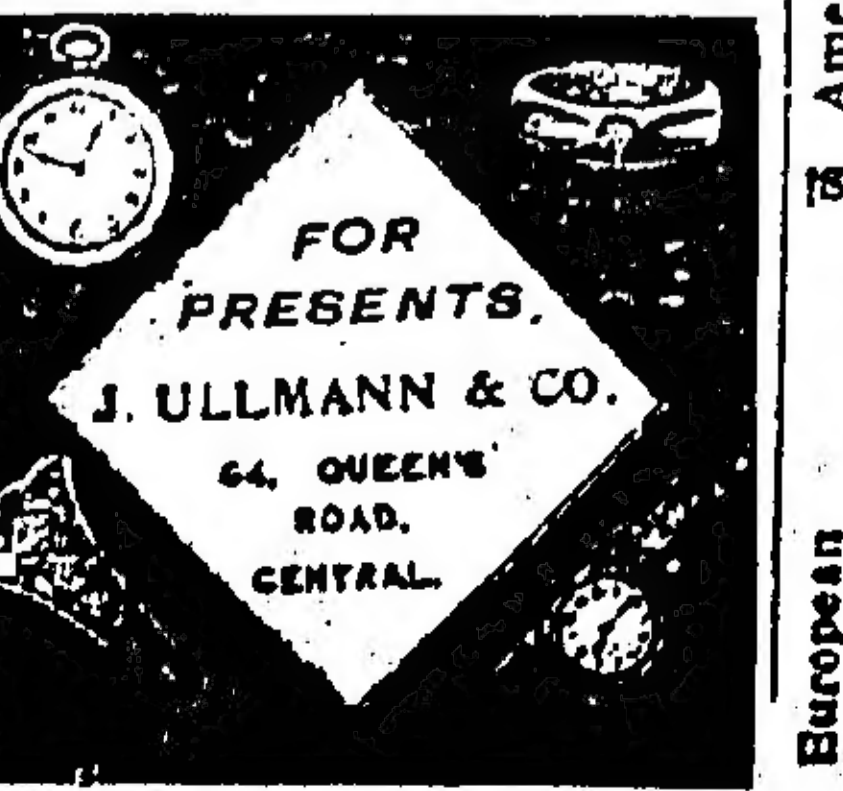
We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—
"WHITE ROSE."
\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."
\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG
168 Des Voeux Road Central.
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN,
19 Des Voeux Road, West.



POST OFFICE.

The rates of postage on letters to the Chinese Post Offices are now as follows:
To Canton, Foshan, Chan Chuen and Whampoa—2 cents for 1/4 Ounce.
To other parts of China—4 cents for each Ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

MAILS DUE.

Shanghai—Per—, 3rd Jan.
Shanghai—Per—, 5th Jan.

REGISTERED AND PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou via Takao & Amoy—Per—, 3rd Jan., 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon & India via Bombay—Per—, 3rd Jan., 5 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & N. China—Per—, 3rd Jan., 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Burma & Calcutta—Per—, 4th Jan., 7 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America via San Francisco—Per—, 4th Jan., Registration 5 p.m. Letters 9 a.m. 4th.
Hohow, Fokhoi & Haiphong—Per—, 4th Jan., 9 a.m.
Hohow & Haiphong—Per—, 4th Jan., 10 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, Delagoa Bay, Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town & London—Per—, 4th Jan., 11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China, (Europe via Siberia)—Per—, 4th Jan., Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 5th Jan.]
Philippine Isl.—Per—, 4th Jan., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5th January.

Straits & India via Calcutta—Per—, 5th Jan., 11 a.m.
Swatow & Hongkong—Per—, 5th Jan., 11 a.m.
Haiphong—Per—, 5th Jan., 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 6th January.

Philippine Isl.—Per—, 6th Jan., 2 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per—, 6th Jan., 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 8th January.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America via San Francisco—Per—, 8th Jan., Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C. & Tacoma—Per—, 8th Jan., 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 9th January.

Philippine Isl., Australia & New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Isl.—Per—, 9th Jan. Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per—, 9th Jan., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th January.

Philippine Isl.—Per—, 10th Jan., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, Central & South America & United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per—, 10th Jan., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 13th Jan.]

FRIDAY, 15th January.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 18th Jan. at 5 p.m.)—Per—, 15th Jan., Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Dec., 1, 1916.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Tyram	1915	1916
Tyram High	10.0	10.0
Tyram Intermediate	9.0	9.0
Tyram Low	8.0	8.0

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Tyram	1915	1916
Tyram High	10.0	10.0
Tyram Intermediate	9.0	9.0
Tyram Low	8.0	8.0

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Nov., 1916.

Consumption	1915	1916
Estimated population	118.5	118.5
Consumption per head per day	14.9	14.9

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Kowloon	1915	1916
Kowloon High	10.0	10.0
Kowloon Intermediate	9.0	9.0
Kowloon Low	8.0	8.0

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Kowloon	1915	1916
Kowloon High	10.0	10.0
Kowloon Intermediate	9.0	9.0
Kowloon Low	8.0	8.0

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Nov., 1916.

Consumption	1915	1916
Estimated population	118.5	118.5
Consumption per head per day	14.9	14.9

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Public Works Department, Water Authority.

YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF

If you know any one who suffers, if you suffer yourself in the joint and grip of rheumatism, if your joints are stiff or swollen, your muscles weakened, or your limbs drawn out of shape, if you suffer from headache, neuralgia, sciatica or other bodily troubles, it is within your power to cure yourself or your friends.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

makes any man or woman his or her own physician. It gives instant relief to all rheumatic trouble, neuralgia, headache, sciatica and other bodily pains and aches. A bottle should always be kept at hand. Sold at 1s. 6d. per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

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(SUN-BRAND) BEER

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ITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
Telephone Nos. 155, 220.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 11.30—No 10 winds from Japan or N.E. China.

Pressure has increased moderately along the east coast of China and slightly along the south coast to Tientsin, and over Luxon and Borneo. It has decreased slightly over Formosa.

Strong monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.01 inches, against an average of 0.08 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.
District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock... N.E. to N. winds, fresh to strong; fair.

2 Formosa Channel... N.E. gale.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook... The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan... The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, January 3, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Victoria 5a 30.27 46 71 n 40

Namur 5a 30.31 10 88 n 60

Hakodate 5a 30.11 54 89 e 4r

Tokio 5a 30.30 55 n 40

Kobe 5a 29.38 55 n 40

Kiushu 5a 29.44 64 n 7b

Peking 5a 30.02 15 nne 100

Canton 5a 30.17 46 84 n 30

H'kong 5a 30.50 51 77 n 30

Gap Rock 5a 30.20 50 69 n 40

Macao 5a 30.20 50 69 n 40

Wuchow 5a 30.18 52 92 nne 2r

Hankow 5a 29.59 70 nne 60

C. St. J. 5a 29.81 73 00 00

Aperri 5a 29.94 72 91 ne 4r

Dagupan 5a 29.82 75 96 e 1b

Manila 5a 29.85 73 96 00

Cebu 5a 29.84 73 94 00

Tacloban 5a 29.81 75 95 ew 2c

Hilo 5a 29.82 75 91 00

Surigao 5a 29.81 73 95 sw 10

Laduan 5a 29.84 75 91 sw 1b

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

Barometer 30.12 30.26 30.23

Temperature 60 51 56

Humidity 62 77 69

Wind Direction NW N E

Forces 1 3 2

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 3rd 51

Lowest " " " " 3rd 51

H.K. Observatory, January 3, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 1917.

An Amazing and Thrilling Programme.

1st and 2nd Episodes of the

"IRON CLAW."

Featuring PEARL WHITE, JAMESON & SHELDON LEWIS.

THE GREAT WAR (with our Armies on the Somme.)

Interesting:

PATHE'S "BRITISH GAZETTE."

Comic—

"MARRIED ON CREDIT." (Keystone)

Cartoon—

"RASTUS' RABID RABBIT HUNT," By Bray.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

FROM 3RD TO 5TH JANUARY, 1917.

MDLLE. SONIA HALANAI,

Ballet dancer in the "Valse Lente" from "Coppelia."

Etc. Etc. Etc.

"THE MYSTERY OF THE CARDS."

A Sensational detective drama in 5 reels.

Also Comic Films.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1917.

23rd & 24th Episodes of

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

Also Com'c Films.

SATURDAY'S Matinee will commence at 4.30 p.m. instead of 5 p.m.

NOTICE.

BOXING! BOXING!!
THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Under the auspices of the H.K.P.R. and under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General V. G. G. SANDERSON), and Commodore H. G. G. SANDERSON.

SATURDAY, 6th January, 1917.

PROGRAMME.

EXTRA SPECIAL 15 2-Minute ROUND CONTEST:

Corpl. SCOTT, R.E.

Heavyweight Champion of the Colony.

v.

Seaman STAPLETON, R.N.

SPECIAL 10 2-Minute ROUND CONTEST:

For the Bantam-Weight Championship of the Colony.

Pte. PLIMMER, K.S.L.I., v. Pte. BEESTY, K.S.L.I.

Six 2-Minute ROUND CONTEST:

Pte. COTTON, K.S.L.I., v. Seaman SIMES, R.N.

Six 2-Minute ROUND CONTEST:

Seaman PEPSON, R.N., v. Pte. DAVIES, K.S.L.I.

Six 2-Minute ROUND CONTEST:

Seaman SUMMERFIELD, R.N., v. Sapper SMITH, R.E.

Six 2-Minute ROUND CONTEST:

Corpl. JONES, K.S.L.I., v. Pte. MARSE, K.S.L.I.

EXHIBITION ROUT:

"PADDY" FINN and SEAMAN PEPSON.

Referee: H. J. GEDGE, Esq.

Timekeepers:—Sergt. PITT and Mr. A. B. ALLAN.

Prices: \$5, \$3, \$2, and \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to \$2 Seats.

Band of the H.K.P.R. will render Selections during the evening.

Doors Open 8.15 p.m. Commence 2 p.m. Sharp.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

CHAMPAGNE
SENNEVAL.

"CONNOISSEURS' CHOICE."
This wine is well bodied, delicate, delicious and unquestionably the finest Champagne. It is equal to the high priced Champagne now on the market.
Sold by:
The WING ON Company Ltd.